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BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1962

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COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT, 1962

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor (COUNCILLOR S. C. H. GIBBS, J.P.)
(*ex officio Member of the Committee*)

CHAIRMAN

ALDERMAN S. N. CHRISMAS

ALDERMEN: MISS M. E. KEMP, MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL (also representing Manor Park Child Welfare Centre).

COUNCILLORS: MRS. B. E. BALCHIN, F. BRAY, A. D. DEWAR, E. G. LASLETT, R. A. B. NEWMAN, F. E. SMITH, S. S. TREVERTON, BRIGADIER J. CLYNTON REED, C.B.E.

COUNTY COUNCIL MEMBERS: MRS. J. CHRISMAS, J.P., C.C., A. G. D. MAUNDER, B.SC., C.C., T. WICKENDEN, C.C.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS (District Health Sub-Committee): MRS. G. WARNER BENNETT (representing the Aldershot Voluntary Welfare Committee). MRS. C. P. CHRISTIE (representing the St. Augustine's Child Welfare Centre), MRS. E. COOK (representing the Stanhope Lines Military District Welfare Centre), MRS. E. NASH (representing the St. John Ambulance Brigade), MRS. P. RICHARDSON (representing the British Red Cross Society), MRS. B. RUNDLE (representing the Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962

Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional School Medical Officer:

Physician Superintendent, Northfield Hospital:

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, T.D., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Meat and Food Inspector:

Shops Act Inspector:

W. E. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. M. EDWARDS, M.A.P.H.I.

B. BERRY.

Chief Clerk:

A. C. AYLESBURY.

Clerical Assistants:

MISS P. M. JORDAN.

MRS. E. F. CARTER.

Rodent Operator:

W. H. MCGOWAN.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,

Tel. No.: ALDERSHOT 22441, EXT. 21.

ALDERSHOT, HANTS.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I wish to present this Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1962 for your consideration and acceptance. It is prepared along the lines suggested in the draft lay-out issued by the Ministry of Health, to whom it requires to be submitted.

Comment in the introduction to this Report is usually confined to the more unusual or controversial public health problems which have come to the fore during the year affecting the people of this Borough.

The concept of health to-day embraces the mental state, whether it be of individuals or a community, as well as the physical. In the past our work has been concerned mainly with the so called organic diseases of the human body, the physical as opposed to the mental. Thus to-day we are now faced with the additional necessity to deal with the mental problems which affect the community health with their consequent repercussion on the physical. The problems of the past are simple as compared with those that confront us to-day. In previous reports it has always been our pleasure to demonstrate with pride in statistical form how things were getting better every year. The dramatic days of the past, however, are over. Nowadays the vital statistics for the Borough vary very little from year to year, reflecting as they do a state of affairs common to the whole country. Thus the expectation of life at one year of age has remained practically constant at 69 years for men and 74 years for women since 1954. Again the continued fall of infant mortality is now so low as not to have made much change since 1954. This state of affairs is reflected in the statistics for this Borough for this year when we compare them with those of the last few years when little change will be noted. As will be seen in the text of the Report the births remain remarkably constant as does the death rate as well as the infant mortality.

Examples of the modern challenge to public health which up to now have not been satisfactorily solved are the question of adolescent V.D. and its prevention whether by education or tactful contact tracing or by making the disease notifiable. Another question which is causing much interest is that of the problem of cigarette smoking and its effect on the lung cancer rate and what are the best methods of dealing with this state of affairs. One might also mention the controversial question of the prevention of dental decay by instilling minute quantities of fluoride into our

drinking water. All these problems, and they are examples of a few only, are partly physical and partly mental (or should it be emotional) and it is in these fields that the answers and solutions to the problems are to be found. Much time and thought is devoted to these involved and complex questions which are occupying the time which we used to devote to our fight for survival against the great epidemic diseases largely conquered by the efforts of the Public Health Service.

It seems a strange anomaly that in this world to-day as soon as one public health problem is conquered a new problem arises.

At the beginning of the year the occurrence of an outbreak of smallpox, our classic enemy, occurred in another part of the country and consternation became nation-wide. We in this area had the repercussion in the form of a sudden and enormous demand for smallpox vaccination. This Department had to go to the aid of the general practitioners in the town who were overwhelmed with demands. Fortunately we are always at the ready for this kind of problem and in spite of the unexpected shortage of vaccine from the central supply depots we were able to meet all demands in the town by the time-worn expedient of applying to the Army Medical Services where we have had so much help in the past. All those requiring vaccination were dealt with. Here, a word of warning would not be out of place to the effect that indiscriminate smallpox vaccination, especially of adults, is not free from risk and the best time to be done for the first time, i.e. primary vaccination, is in infancy between the ages of 1/2 years provided the baby is in good health. In this way a quicker and safer enhancement of the immunity can be obtained if required by revaccination. Adults seeking primary vaccination would be ill advised to rush to their doctors for smallpox vaccination without giving him time to give careful thought to the necessity for it. Everyone can rest assured that in the presence of any risk they will be offered vaccination when this becomes necessary, when, under such circumstances, it is sometimes advisable to vaccinate as the choice of the lesser of two evils.

Typhoid has appeared in the news and although no cases occurred in the Borough, frequent applications for anti-typhoid vaccine were received and advice given. The problem of anti-typhoid vaccine is also one which requires the most careful consideration and each case must be judged on its merits.

The measures designed to improve home safety especially for the very young and the very old are a new feature of the Health Department's activities. We were much encouraged by the excellent Home Safety Exhibition which was held last year and which we hope again to repeat with the help of our many friends and voluntary workers.

Last winter, with its extreme severity, brought to our notice the plight of the old people, particularly those living on their own in their homes. This feature is receiving special attention and we hope to report a greatly improved service to support them in their homes this year and which we will deal with in our next report.

Lastly, the proposal to site the new district hospital earmarked for this area at the Wellington Lines Site and mentioned in my previous reports has encountered unexpected and unforeseen difficulties which have delayed the final decision. I am not competent to comment on the difficulties, real or imaginary, which may have become manifest and which many people consider to have been accentuated in certain quarters without justification. I can, however, comment on the fact that if liaison or co-operation between Hospital Services and the Local Authority Services is important, and every authority agrees that it is, then I can honestly say that the best site in the area is in this Borough where the tradition of liaison between Hospital and Local Authority has always been at its highest. The record of this Authority as exemplified by the construction of Northfield Hospital and the Aldershot Maternity Unit attached to the Aldershot General Hospital which still carries the main weight of the Maternity Services in the area, is one which should prove that we, in this area, have always been proud of our close co-operation with our hospital colleagues. The fact that the Hampshire County Council are prepared to establish a modern Local Authority Multi-purpose Clinic adjoining the hospital is an example of the type of set-up which we can offer and which the future will demand, particularly as the Local Authority Domiciliary Services must take more and more of the weight of the National Health Services in the years to come.

Again, I wish to pay a sincere tribute to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee on behalf of the staff of the Public Health Department for the happy relationship which exists between the official and the elected and for the great interest shown in our work.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1962

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for mid-year 1962 (including non-civilian) ... 32,810

Comparability Factor—Births ... 0.90

Deaths ... 1.38

LIVE BIRTHS					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	393	365	758
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	25	15	40
				Total	418	380	798

Birth rate per 1,000 population (live births) (standardised) ... 21.9

Birth rate per 1,000 population (live births) (crude) 24.3
(National Rate per 1,000 population 18.0)

STILL BIRTHS					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	11	6	17
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
				Total	13	6	19

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) 23.3
(National rate per 1,000 total 18.1)

					Male	Female	Total
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	...				431	386	817

DEATHS					Male	Female	Total
Deaths from all causes	...	...			167	135	302
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	...	...					9.2
Death rate per 1,000 population (standardised)	...	...					12.7
National rate per 1,000 population	...	...					11.9
Deaths of Infants under one year of age					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...		11	5	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...		—	2	2
				Total	11	7	18

Death Rate of Infants under one year

All infants per 1,000 Live Births 22.6
(National Rate 20.7)

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live
Births 20.1

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live
Births 50.0

Deaths of Infants under four weeks	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total	4	3	7

Death Rate of Infants under four weeks per 1,000
Live Births (National Rate 15.1) 8.8

Deaths of Infants under one week	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total	3	3	6

Death Rate of Infants under one week per 1,000
Live Births 7.5

Still Births and Deaths under one week combined
per 1,000 Live and Still Births 30.6

Illegitimate Live Births percentage of total live
Births 5.3%

Maternal Deaths Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still
Births Nil

Number of domestic houses and flats at 31.3.63 ... 7,473

Number of commercial premises 891

Number of licensed premises (excluding Off-Licences) ... 51

Other premises 185

Total Rateable Value (31st March, 1963) £555,495

Acreage: Civil—1,431. S. Camp—2,745. Total—4,176.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASE

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	5	1	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	1	14
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	16	20	36
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	1	—	1
16. Diabetes ...	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	26	49
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	32	18	50
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	2
20. Other heart disease ...	20	24	44
21. Other circulatory disease ...	4	2	6
22. Influenza ...	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia ...	13	11	24
24. Bronchitis ...	8	1	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	2	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	2	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	10	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	—	2
34. All other accidents ...	8	2	10
35. Suicide ...	4	—	4
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	1	—	1
Totals	167	135	302

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Measles	184	8	515	42
Whooping Cough	1	8	4	3
Scarlet Fever	49	23	1	2
Malaria (Camp)	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	14	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	8	14	7
Pneumonia	6	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	2	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	2	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	18	12	10
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	2	—	1

HOSPITAL SERVICES

CIVIL:

Aldershot Hospital:

General	...	...	...	29 beds
Maternity	...	...	...	16 beds
Children	...	...	...	13 beds

Outpatients' Department includes Surgical (including plastic and oral surgery), Medical, Gynæcological, Ante-natal, E.N.T., Pediatric, Ophthalmic, Dental, Special Treatment (V.D.), Psychiatric and Pathological facilities.

Northfield Hospital (admits military personnel):

Acute Medical Ward	...	14 beds (7 male, 7 female)
Infectious Diseases	...	24 beds
Chronic Sick Ward	...	16 beds (female)

Chest Clinic.

Laundry and Disinfecting Station.

MILITARY (admits civilian personnel):

Cambridge Hospital	...	350 beds
Louise Margaret Hospital		66 beds

TUBERCULOSIS

The incidence of tuberculosis in the Borough during the past five years is shown below.

				<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>	
				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1958	...	...	...	10	8	1	—
1959	...	...	...	12	3	—	—
1960	...	...	...	8	10	2	—
1961	...	...	...	9	3	—	—
1962	...	...	...	7	3	—	1

The number of cases notified was again slightly lower than the preceding year.

Details relating to the Chest Clinic located at Northfield Hospital, Aldershot, are shown under "Treatment Centres and Clinics" (*page 14*).

A small Mass Radiography Unit continues to make a weekly visit to Aldershot on Mondays from 11.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. It is located in the Station Approach, Aldershot, where it is easily accessible for the general public. During the year 4,360 people visited this Unit. Whilst not essential, a note from the family doctor requesting X-ray is desirable.

The following table gives full details of the work of the Unit in Aldershot during the year under review:—

	Number Examined			Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Primary Lung Cancer	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females
Referred by General Practitioner	472	433	905	1	2	3	—
General Public (includes arrangements made for personnel to visit from factories, etc.)	2,117	1,338	3,455	4	—	—	—
			<u>4,360</u>				

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION PROCEDURES

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunization.

The present level of immunization in the Borough is still far from satisfactory. A maximum effort is required by all concerned

if even a reasonable standard is to be achieved. The very success of the scheme has caused many parents to become complacent and an intensive campaign must be undertaken emphasizing the vital necessity for children to receive this protection. The posters, leaflets and other publicity will need to be given additional impetus by personal advice and encouragement to mothers of young children.

IMMUNIZATION SCHEME

The following statistics show the work done during 1962.

Age at date of final primary injection (as regards col. 2) or of booster injection (as regards col. 3) (1)	Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunization during the year 1962. (2)	Number of children who received a secondary (booster) injection during the year 1962 (3)
Diphtheria Immunization alone		
Under 1	—	—
1 to 4	1	3
5 to 14	23	124
Total	24	127
Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Immunization		
Under 1	—	—
1 to 4	38	3
5 to 14	—	6
Total	38	9
Triple Immunization (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus)		
Under 1	203	—
1 to 4	296	20
5 to 14	8	64
Total	507	84
Combined Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunization		
Under 1	2	—
1 to 4	7	2
5 to 14	3	76
Total	12	78

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The change over from the general use of Salk to oral vaccine took place during 1962. Generally speaking the use of oral vaccine makes administration much easier and storage and distribution no longer present any problem.

For the third year running there were no cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis notified to the Department. The figures given below indicate a satisfactory position in this part of our work.

The following figures give the statistical position for third and fourth injections/doses up to 31st December, 1962, from the commencement of the scheme:—

Total number of records of completed THIRD injections/doses (this figure includes 613 oral doses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,774
Total number of records of completed FOURTH injections/doses (this figure includes 104 oral doses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,753

Smallpox Vaccination

Babies (under 12 months) vaccinated against smallpox in Hampshire in the years 1960-1962 expressed as a percentage of live births in the respective years.

					1961 %	1962 %
URBAN						
Aldershot M.B.	...	...	...	...	56.8	72.8
Andover M.B.	...	...	...	...	60.0	62.5
Basingstoke M.B.	...	...	...	...	81.0	63.7
Farnborough U.D.	...	...	...	...	54.3	62.3
Fleet U.D.	...	...	...	...	60.8	60.6
Gosport M.B.	...	...	...	...	56.0	74.0
Winchester City	...	...	...	...	57.0	72.2
RURAL						
Alton R.D.	...	...	...	...	67.4	84.1
Basingstoke R.D.	...	...	...	...	50.0	54.0
Hartley Wintney R.D.	...	...	...	...	93.0	89.8
COUNTY	...	...	...	...	56.0	63.2

Primary vaccination in the Borough was satisfactory and the vaccinal state in babies under one year of age was 72.8%, an increase of 16% over the previous year. This increase was partly due, no doubt, to the tremendous publicity given to the cases of smallpox which occurred in the country during 1962.

A large percentage of the adult population were also vaccinated, usually by arrangement with their family doctor. The incidence of smallpox and the need to possess an International Certificate of Vaccination for travel abroad were undoubtedly the two main reasons for the increased vaccinal state in this group.

Fortunately no case of smallpox occurred within the Borough, but several possible contacts returned to addresses in Aldershot. This necessitated an immediate visit by one of the Public Health Department team, vaccination in some cases, followed by careful surveillance for a period of fourteen days. The Department always has to be ready to deal with this type of emergency immediately.

MORTUARY

The following statistics refer to the year under review:—

Total number of subjects admitted to Mortuary	132
Cases admitted from the Borough of Aldershot	29
Cases admitted from outside Borough	103
Number of post mortems held	129
Cases admitted no post mortems held	3

The above statistics show a further increase in the total number of cases sent in to the Mortuary from surrounding areas. Once again the necessity to provide a Mortuary Attendant at all times throughout the year was extremely difficult and it was necessary to ask the Farnham Hospital to provide facilities whilst the Attendant was on Annual Leave.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times*</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
Child Welfare Centres	Child Welfare	Manor Park House	Mondays, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 10-12 noon and at 2 p.m. Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
		St. Augustine's Church Hall		Hampshire County Council
		Stanhope Lines	Mondays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
		Wesley Hall	Fridays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-Natal Clinics	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers	Manor Park House	Thursdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Page)	Hampshire County Council
Immunisation Clinic	Protection of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and also polio- myelitis vaccination	School Clinic	1st Wednesday in month. 2-3.30 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Aldershot Borough Council acting as agent)
School Health Clinic	Treatment of minor ailments and medical inspections	School Clinic	*	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of school- children	School Clinic	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and alt. Satur- day mornings.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Ophthalmic Clinic	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	Aldershot Hospital	*Every Thursday — by appointment only.	Regional Hospital Board
Audiometric Clinic	Hearing testing of school- children	School Clinic	*1st Thursday in month at 9.30 a.m.—by appointment only.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Remedial Exercises	Treatment of orthopaedic cases	School Clinic	*Every Tuesday after- noon.	Regional Hospital Board

* Normally by appointment

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS—continued

<i>Description</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times*</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Manor Park House	1st and 3rd Mondays in month (morning only). All day Friday.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Speech Therapy Clinic	Correction of speech defects	School Clinic	*Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—all day.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Chest Clinic	Examination of suspected cases of tuberculosis	Northfield Hospital	*Clinic:— Mondays, 9.15 a.m. Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. Thursdays, 9.15 a.m. Thursdays, 3 p.m. New Patients:— Mondays, 11 a.m. Emergencies:— Thursdays, 11.30 a.m.	Regional Hospital Board
	B.C.G. Vaccination	Northfield Hospital	*Monthly:— By appointment.	Regional Hospital Board
Bronchitic Clinic	Treatment of cases of bronchitis	Northfield Hospital	*2nd Monday in month—2 p.m.	Regional Hospital Board
Special Clinic	Treatment of venereal disease	Aldershot General Hospital	Males:— Wednesdays, 5–7 p.m. Females:— Mondays, 10 a.m.–12.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 2–4 p.m.	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Manor Park House	2nd and 4th Fridays in month all day. 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays in month—2 p.m.	Women's Voluntary Organisation

* Normally by appointment

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(1) Water Supply.

The following information which was kindly supplied by the Chief Engineer, Mid-Wessex Water Company, Frimley Green, is set out in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/63.

- (a) Water is supplied by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and is obtained from wells at Boxall's Lane and Lasham. An adequate supply for all purposes without restrictions was maintained throughout the year.
- (b) Samples of water were taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works, and in supply. They were examined chemically and bacteriologically by their resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples were submitted to an independent specialist for report at regular intervals. The reports during the year on all samples of treated water at the works and in supply have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity. Precautionary chlorination treatment is applied continuously at all sources.
- (c) The water distributed in part of the Aldershot area is a normal chalk and lower greensand blended water, the remaining part being supplied by base-exchange softened chalk water, neither of which has any plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) No action was necessary, so far as the Company was concerned, to deal with any form of contamination.
- (e) (i) There are 7,698 connections in the Borough of Aldershot, supplying an estimated civilian population of about 31,000.
(ii) We believe there are no premises supplied by standpipe.

(2) Hardness of Water, 1962.

Regular analyses have been carried out in order to chart the total hardness of water in the Borough. The following results have been obtained:—

				<i>Parts per 100,000</i>	
				<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>
January	...	...	16.5		19.8
February	...	...	22.0		17.5
March	...	...	17.0		—
April	...	...	15.0		20.4 and 18.2
May	...	...	17.5		—
June	...	...	20.0		20.4
July	...	...	17.6		18.2
August	...	...	—		22.2

September	...	15.8 and 18.0	20.0
October	...	18.5	13.2
November	...	17.6	16.2
December	...	17.6	—

(3) Aldershot Swimming Pool.

Samples taken from the Aldershot Swimming Pool regularly during the summer months proved satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Borough Surveyor kindly gave the following report on drainage and sewerage:—

“Work on the first two stages of the reconstruction scheme at the Sewage Works continued throughout the year and it is likely that the new Works will come into operation towards the Spring of 1963.

“The next phase of the reconstruction work will have to be brought forward because the Thames Conservancy are raising the standards of the effluent which can be discharged into the River Blackwater. It is possible that the provision of additional equipment to improve the standard of the effluent will have to be provided.

“An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into the Council’s loan sanction application to provide storm overflow through a clinker bed in Rowhill Copse but, to date, the decision of the Minister has not been made known.”

HOUSING

Houses, etc., completed during 1962.

	Council		Private Enterprise	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
January	...	4	16	—
February	...	4	8	—
March	...	8	4	1
April	...	18	12	—
May	...	20	—	4
June	...	10	1	4
July	...	12	—	—
August	...	18	2	—
September	...	8	1	—
October	...	14	4	—
November	...	16	8	—
December	...	10	38	—
TOTALS	...	142	94	9

ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

CIVILIAN CASES	S	C.C.	FAMILY GROUP										W. Total		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
In Rooms in Borough Working in Borough	23	70	57	38	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	34	251
In Rooms in Borough Working outside Borough	5	60	36	27	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	136
In Rooms outside Borough Working in Borough	5	22	13	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
In Rooms outside Borough Working outside Borough	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Tenant in Borough Working in Borough	8	51	37	32	9	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	31	38	214
Tenant in Borough Working outside Borough	2	9	11	4	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	35
Tenant outside Borough Working in Borough	2	9	4	10	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	33
Tenant outside Borough Working outside Borough	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6
Living in Military Quarters	1	7	4	7	1	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	29
Husband and wife living apart due to housing position	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Royal Navy	1	2	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Caravans	—	13	15	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
TOTAL	47	246	189	136	43	23	7	1	2	—	1	—	43	78	816
FORCES	—	18	39	59	29	10	9	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	171

SUMMARY OF HOUSING APPLICATIONS

YEAR	FAMILY GROUP													W	Total
	S	MC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	AC			
CIVILIAN	1944	1957	6	26	6	3	7	1	1	—	—	—	10	18	78
	1958		2	8	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	8	31
	1959		4	15	8	5	3	4	—	1	—	—	6	8	56
	1960		5	25	30	36	8	5	2	—	—	—	4	10	125
	1961		7	50	56	36	9	3	—	—	—	1	9	14	185
	1962		23	122	87	55	14	8	2	1	1	—	8	20	341
	TOTAL		47	246	189	136	43	23	7	1	2	—	1	43	78	816
DEFERRED CASES: TOTAL			3	13	39	33	12	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	107

YEAR	FAMILY GROUP													Total
	S	MC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
SERVICE CASES	1944/1957	—	3	10	16	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	37	
	1958	—	1	1	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	
	1959	—	2	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	
	1960	—	2	4	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	
	1961	—	3	9	9	6	2	2	—	1	—	—	33	
	1962	—	7	13	21	15	4	5	1	—	—	—	66	
TOTAL		—	18	39	59	29	10	9	4	2	1	—	171	

Figures supplied by the courtesy of the Housing Manager's Department.

SECTION PREPARED BY THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

INTRODUCTION

Once again it is my pleasure to prepare this part of the Annual Report which concerns the sphere of environmental health work.

No staffing difficulties arose and thus we were able to maintain the same steady progress as in previous years. We continued to train Army personnel as Public Health Inspectors; two have received training and qualified and one is undergoing training. They are all excellent men and it is hoped that the Army authorities make full use of them on their return to duty.

A hundred per cent. meat inspection was again maintained at the R.A.S.C. Abattoir, where Service men are trained in slaughtering and dressing and Ministry employees given further tuition on grading.

With the introduction of new legislation for the difficult problem of Houses let in Multiple Occupation, inspection of "known" houses have been made and the Health Committee have agreed to certain standards.

Difficulties in providing new housing accommodation still continued. Two Clearance Areas comprising 16 houses were made. and 20 individual properties subjected to Closing and Demolition Orders.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their encouragement and support, the Medical Officer of Health for his help and advice and to the technical and clerical staff for their loyalty and invaluable co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

W. E. ROBERTS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Regular inspection of the area was maintained and the following is a summary of the visits made during the year.

HOUSING ACTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081
Drainage and Drain Testing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous Premises (all types)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Vacant Lands and Dumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Watercourses and Ditches, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
SHOPS ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
FACTORY ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
PET ANIMALS ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,367
Works in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
RENT ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
LICENCING ACT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Council Houses prior to vacation and prospective Tenants for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646
Houses let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Chicken Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Nuisances and Other Matters dealt with.

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Choked and defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Rooms treated for vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Wasps Nests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Noise Nuisance.

Statutory control of excessive, unreasonable and unnecessary noise, if also injurious or dangerous to health, is provided by the Noise Abatement Act which came into force on the 27th November, 1960.

Several complaints have been made and, if on investigation have been found justified, informal action has resulted in the abatement. Managements concerned are usually co-operative in adopting measures to reduce noise to a minimum.

Drainage.

The drains in connection with ten houses were found to be defective and subject to partial reconstruction in each instance.

Housing.

Two Clearance Areas comprising 16 houses, and 20 Individual dwellings have been dealt with this year. Our rate of progress has to a large extent been governed by the progress made for rehousing. It is hoped that this year will see some "fillip" in this direction.

The demand for houses is greater than ever. At the end of March, 1962, there were 1,094 families on the Council's waiting list.

The following is a summary of progress made towards the provision of new houses:

1. Permanent houses and flats provided by the Council during the year	174
2. Houses erected by private enterprise during the year ...	103

Only a very small proportion of Improvement Grants given during the year were in respect of rented houses. Local Authorities have been asked to make an intensive drive to secure improvements in existing houses. The co-operation of the landlord and tenant is essential for this to succeed and resistance on both sides must be overcome. Once it is accepted that a house which lacks the fundamental facilities which are now accepted as essential for decent and healthy life is unfit for habitation, then perhaps we shall see some real progress in this direction.

Complaints in respect of Housing defects are usually dealt with by means of informal notices. The response by property owners continues to be fairly good, but much time is taken in interviewing owners and revisits to dwelling houses. It has not been possible to carry out routine inspection under the Housing Acts.

Housing Repairs

Roofs repaired	50
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	13
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	3
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired or renewed	14
Floors repaired or renewed	9
Skirting Boards repaired or renewed	3
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	1
Ranges repaired or renewed	1
Windows repaired and made to open	22
Windowsills repaired or renewed	1
Doors repaired or renewed	6
Doorsteps repaired or renewed	3
Stairs retreaded	1
Damp walls	12
New Air Bricks provided	1
W.C. repaired or renewed	1
Waste Pipes renewed	2
Yard Paving repaired or renewed	1
Brickwork repaired or renewed	4
Cisterns, pipes, taps repaired or renewed	5
New Sinks provided	1
Drain Inspection Chamber Covers repaired or renewed	4
Rooms redecorated	2
Cement rendering repaired or renewed	1
Broken drains repaired or renewed	2
Sky-lights repaired or renewed	2
Cookers renewed or repaired	1
Surface water drainage repaired	1
Concrete floors repaired or renewed	1
Fences repaired or renewed	1
Cold Water tanks repaired or renewed	1

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

Four applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and in each instance after service of Form J an undertaking (Form K) was given by the landlord. A special Sub-Committee deals with all Certificates of Disrepair. Tenants still do not appear to make full use of this Act and past experience has shown that tenants find difficulty in specifying the repairs and carrying out the necessary procedure.

It is also a most difficult Act to administer.

Land Charges Register.

In connection with the sale of properties in the Borough and with a view to ascertaining if there were any outstanding or impending notices a total of 612 searches were made to the Department. This figure represents an increase of 5 on the previous year.

From enquiries at this office it would seem that recent slum clearance and redevelopment activities have made would be purchasers wary when considering poor quality property. In a town like Aldershot there are many sub-standard houses which have a few more years of life before action can be taken by the Local Authority.

Houses Let In Lodgings.

With the introduction of Houses in Multiple Occupation Regulations a survey of the known houses let in such a manner has commenced. The Health Committee have agreed to the following standards:—

1. With those properties which have been converted within the last four years without planning permission it is possible for the planning authority to compel the owner to use the premises in a suitably approved manner instead of these “flatlets”.
2. In other cases for the Health Committee to compel the owner to provide reasonable conditions based on the following standards.
 - (i) Each letting to consist of at least two rooms, one room to be used as a kitchen.
 - (ii) The Permitted Number for each letting to be decided upon the size of the rooms.
 - (iii) Each letting to have separate sink, cooking, preparation and food storage facilities in a room not used as a sleeping room.
 - (iv) Suitable means of heating to be provided and for storage of fuel where necessary.

- (v) Proper arrangements to be made for cleaning and lighting of common parts
- (vi) W.C's to be provided in the ratio of at least two for every ten persons.
- (vii) Where bathrooms exist, these to be put into good order and maintained by the owner with a supply of hot and cold water.
- (viii) The owner to be responsible for provision of sufficient dustbins and for ensuring that they are collected on the appointed day.
- (ix) The question of fire escape to be referred to the Fire Authority for their comments in each case.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is no registered Common Lodging House in the Borough.

Moveable Dwellings.

Caravans do not present a problem owing to the built up nature of the district. The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act now gives Local Authorities effective powers for controlling sites.

Frequent visits are made to Caravans attached to Circuses and Pleasure Fairs which visit the town from time to time.

Shops Act, 1950.

Inspections were made to ascertain that suitable standards as laid down in the Act were provided and maintained, also in connection with Weekly Half Day Closing and Sunday Trading.

Shopkeepers and Inspectors would welcome new legislation with regard to Mobile Shops and Sunday Trading.

In order that newly constructed shop premises shall conform with the requirements of the Shops Acts the Surveyor forwards plans of proposed shops to the Health Department for observation before the plans are approved.

Rodent and Insect Control.

The extremely efficient service provided in relation to Rodent Control Work still continues, which is appreciated by the public, and very little difficulty is found in seeking co-operation from owners and occupiers in carrying out proofing work when necessary.

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarized as follows:—

Number of Properties Inspected	...	...	...	630
Number of Properties found to be infested	...	...	...	167
Number of Dwelling houses treated	...	...	...	167
Number of business, agricultural premises treated	...	...	...	8
Total number of visits, inspections, prebaiting and baiting	...	...	...	2030

Total Quantity of Material Used:

5 cwt. Coarse Oatmeal.	48 lbs. Castor Sugar.
5 cwt. Cut Wheat.	36 lbs. Lard.
1½ cwt. Stale Bread.	10 gallons Linseed Oil.
1,000 Polythene Bags.	

Total Quantity of Poison Used:

126 lbs. Warfarin 5.	1 lb. Zinc Phosphide.
132 lbs. Cymag.	1 lb. Paranitrophenol.

It has been pleasing to note that very few business premises have been found infested and when this work is necessary a charge on actual cost of the work is made. We have very few annual contracts for disinfection. The occupiers of private dwellings are given a free service and very often free advice re feeding of birds, covering of compost heaps and other matters which attract rats.

All Council owned properties such as Sewage Works, Refuse Tip are subjected to regular routine inspections.

The Council continued membership of the North Hants Rodent Control Committee which comprises of eight Local Authorities in North East Hampshire, namely the Boroughs of Aldershot and Basingstoke, the Farnborough, Fleet and Alton Urban District Councils and the Alton, Basingstoke and Hartley Wintney Rural District Councils. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Aldershot Military District are also represented. The meetings are held quarterly in different districts when much useful technical information is obtained and many problems discussed.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

No formal action was taken under the Act. Thirty informal notices were served.

Rodent Treatment of Sewers.

Due to the continued twice yearly maintenance treatments the sewers are now comparatively free from rats. It has been proved worth while to extend baiting to inspection chambers in adjoining properties when carrying out these treatments.

Pests.

The department is still called upon to give advice and deal with a vast variety of pests such as bed bugs, fleas, cockroaches, foxes, rabbits.

Disinfection of Premises.

All families allocated Council property are visited and an inspection made of accommodation and furniture for evidence of vermin. Any infestation is dealt with prior to removal.

The treatment consists of spraying with liquid insecticide containing DDT and the removal of bedding to Northfield Hospital for steam disinfection.

The disinfection of verminous premises and articles carried out by the Health Department during the year were:

Houses inspected for vermin	646
Houses found to be verminous	40
Rooms sprayed for vermin	99

Modern insecticides, prompt action by householders and improvement of housing conditions are contributive factors to the lessening of infestations.

Disinfections

Bedding was subjected to steam disinfection and disinfection comprising:

Mattresses	1
Pillows	4
Bolsters	1
Blankets	40
Sheets	6
Counterpane	1
Mattress covers	2

Smoke Abatement.

This district is not highly industrial and the main source of pollution is the domestic chimney. Householders are encouraged to install grates capable of burning authorized fuels.

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act enables the Corporation to require that all furnaces shall be smokeless as far as practicable.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Premises were kept under supervision and maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Three licences were issued as compared with five the previous year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

There was only one Slaughterman licensed by the Corporation. The reduction has been due to the closing and demolition of the one private slaughterhouse which existed in the Borough.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Inspection of Meat.

The only Slaughterhouse now remaining in the Borough is at Buller Barracks where Army personnel are trained in slaughtering practices and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food train their meat graders.

The Local Authority carry out a regular system of meat inspection in accordance with recommendations laid down in Memo 3 (Meat) and a hundred per cent. inspection has been maintained.

The incidence of Tuberculosis now found is extremely small and one can look back over the last 20 years and view the almost complete eradication of tuberculosis. It is hoped that we shall soon see some decrease in parasitic diseases such as distomatosis which means such heavy loss in condemnations.

Meat and offal found to be unfit was 4 tons 14 cwts. 3 lbs. Some livers are utilized for pharmaceutical purposes and the remainder is sent for processing into fertilizer.

All cattle are examined for the presence of *Cysticercus Bovis* and four carcasses were found to be affected compared with five in 1961. These carcasses were subjected to refrigeration for a period of not less than two weeks at a temperature not exceeding 14°F. or not less than three weeks at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. If sent to cold stores outside the Borough they are suitably labelled and the authority in which the cold stores are situated are notified accordingly.

**TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS INSPECTED AND MEAT
CONDEMNED AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1133	258	—	1828	—
Number Inspected	1133	258	—	1828	—
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci					
Whole Carcases Condemned	—	1	—	1	—
Parts	483	165	—	147	—
Percentage	42.6%	64.3%	—	8.1%	—
T.B. Only					
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Parts	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage	0.09%	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus					
Carcases	3	1	—	—	—
Carcases treated by refrigeration	3	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

	<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Total Carcase Meat Condemned	769	or	—	6	3	13
Total Offal Condemned	9,762	or	4	7	0	18
Total	10,531	or	4	14	0	3

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOOD

The following quantities of other food were condemned after inspection at Food Shops and Food Preparing Premises.

(a) Meat and Meat Products.

920 lbs. Beef.	8 lbs. Pork.
156 lbs. Liver.	26 lbs. Sausages.
9 Chickens.	108 Meat Pies.
3 Pigs Heads and Plucks.	6 lbs. Pork Luncheon Meat.
18½ lbs. Kidney.	8 lbs. Ham and Tongue.
4½ lbs. Bacon.	

(b) Fish.

28 lbs. Mackerel.
21 lbs. Herring.
18 lbs. Cod.

(c) Groceries, Fruit, etc.

589 lbs. Fruit and Vegetables.	14 lbs. Cakes.
396 lbs. Sweets.	36 Ginger Cakes.
72 bars Puff Candy.	84 packets Biscuits.
36 Mars Bars.	12 packets Porridge Oats.
106 Fruit Pies.	46 boxes Grapes.
98 lbs. Tea.	

(d) Canned goods, etc.

126 packets Frozen Food.	3 tins Frozen Egg.
21 lbs. Dried Milk.	5 bottles Orange Squash.
536 tins Miscellaneous Foodstuffs.	8 tins Fruit and Vegetables.
99 tins Tinned Meat.	

	<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Total of other food condemned	4,435	or	1	19	2	11

These foods were collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision.

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING DISEASED MEAT, ETC., CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR.

<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
14,966	or	6	13	2	14

Ice Cream.

The number of premises newly registered for the sale of ice cream during the year was 7, bringing the total number of such premises now on the register to 146. Registrations have been for the prepacked article.

Vehicles entering the Borough are subjected to inspection and all vehicles now carry supplies of hot water together with facilities for the vendor to secure cleanliness.

In the last two or three years the manufacture of soft ice cream throughout the country has grown considerably due to the development of small soft ice cream freezers. These freezers are now being installed in motor vehicles and guidance is given on cleansing and sterilization routines.

Milk Supply.

There is no milk production in the Borough; all milk is brought in prepacked, except for a small quantity which is treated and bottled at a local dairy.

Three hundred samples of milk, including school milk, were submitted for examination. Nineteen failed the Methylene Blue Test and 1 was void.

The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960:

Dealer's "Pasteurised" Licence	...	...	...	1
Dealer's "Tuberculin Tested" Licence	...	...	...	1
Dealer's "Prepacked Milk" Licence	...	...	...	68

The condition of many returned bottles present dairymen with great difficulties. Bottles are returned by the housewife and others unrinsed and in some instances they have been used for other purposes. Every opportunity is used to urge care by the general public not to misuse bottles required for re-use. I can see in the near future the use of cartons in preference to bottles.

Milk Vending Machines.

Three automatic vending machines were installed in various parts of the town and the conditions of storage and distribution appeared to be satisfactory. Reports on routine samples in the early stages were not entirely satisfactory and the source of supply was changed. The owner eventually removed the machines and discontinued business.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Propaganda and health education has done much to improve the standards and now it remains for the general public to shop where hygiene standards are of the highest order.

The policy of persuasion and education practised by the Inspectors on visits to food premises has been rewarding.

Refrigeration requirements have been a great help, although in many cases there is a tendency to feel that in the refrigerator lies the key to the whole problem, consequently other hygiene requirements are neglected.

Insufficiently low temperatures in the freeze cabinets, failure to turn over stock regularly and systematically and poor transport delivery facilities are the main complaints.

Some guidance should be given to grocers incorporating a code of handling practice and the "rooting around" by customers in cabinets and upsetting rotation of the stock is deprecated.

Number and Type of Food Trades and Premises in the District.

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bakers' Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Butchers registered for Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chicken Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Public Houses and Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Clubs, Places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wholesalers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hospitals, Nurseries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Due to the co-operation of the food trade generally infringements of the Regulations are dealt with on an informal basis.

Complaints of Foreign Bodies and Substances in Food.

The following are examples of complaints brought to our notice.

1. Sliced Wrapped Bread containing flying insect.
2. Mouldy Pork Pie.
3. Mouldy Cornish Pasties.
4. Meat Pie containing insect.
5. Bread Roll containing fly.

All these cases were fully investigated and after reporting to Committee, warnings were given to the firms concerned.

No Legal proceedings were taken.

Food Premises.

We compel the shopkeeper to instal and maintain certain fitments in their premises yet we have little control over the mobile shop. The better types of vehicles operate from reputable premises but there are many converted vehicles which are totally unsuited.

A steady improvement of food shops continues and there is an increase in the number of refrigerated cabinets for the display of perishable commodities.

One large store has requested the customers not to smoke. I sincerely hope this request will be followed by other traders.

The Local Authority now insist on the provision of separate conveniences for the general public in new restaurants.

Visits to Food Premises.

Slaughterhouse Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Grocers and Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Vehicles and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Inspection of Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Mr. D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., our Public Analyst, gave much help and guidance, which was greatly appreciated. During the year one hundred and twelve samples were taken for analysis and reported on as follows:—

Formal

Milk—Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Milk—Channel Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Milk—Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Informal

Pork Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Beef Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tinned Meats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Patent Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fresh Cream Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairy Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tinned Soups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Casserole Steak—This was a sample of Canned Steak and Gravy. The Food Standards Committee are considering standards required for Canned Meat Products.

Pate De Foie Truffe—This was a sample of paste made with Pork and Pork Liver as main ingredients. Should have been made of Liver as main ingredient and no pork added. Manufacturer changed ingredients.

Ham and Chicken Roll—Labelling not satisfactory. Recipe altered and label amended to conform with regulations.

Children's Tonic—Misleading Labelling. Manufacturer warned.

Cherry Cough Linectus—Misleading Labelling. Manufacturer warned.

Candied Chestnut Spread—Misleading Labelling. Manufacturers amending label.

Outworkers.

Names and addresses of five outworkers were received from other Local Authorities. Visits were made to ensure that the work was carried out under satisfactory conditions.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 142 factories on the register and the following is a list of trades carried on therein:

Battery Manufacturers	Bakers
Beer Fining	Briar Pipe Makers
Boot Repairers	Coffin Maker
Cardboard Cartons	Concrete Products
Cycle Repairers	Dressmaker
Dairy	Electric Blanket Makers
Electrical Engineering.	Light Engineering
Firewood Merchants	French Polisher
Glass Cutter	Hatter
Joinery and Timber Products	Knitwear
Laundries	Laundrettes
Mineral Water Manufacturer	Medal Maker
Motor Repairs	Musical Instrument Maker
Manufacturing Chemist	Plumbers
Opticians	Polo Stick Manufacturers
Printing	Marine Store
Photographers	Radio and T.V. Repairers
Sausage Makers	Sculptor (Monumental)
Slaughterhouse	Sewing Machine Repairs
Sign Makers	Saddlers
Tailors	Typewriter Repairers
Tent Makers	Upholsterers
Weighing Machine Repairers	Waste Food By-products

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948)

The following details are shown:—

1 INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	132	80	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority† (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	5	—	—
TOTAL	142	88	—	—

2 Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp. (4)	By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp. (4)	By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	5	—	3	—

* Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

† To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H. M. Inspectors of Factories.

‡ i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123 (1), Institutions (Section 124) sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127) Slaughterhouses, (Section 175 (1) (d) and (e)) and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175 (2) and (10)).

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.,						
Cleaning and	5	—	—	—	—	—
Washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)—continued

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	5	—	—	—	—	—